THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To Sail about 10th May.

THE Splendid fast-sailing British Ship EXCELSIOR A. 1. 9 years, 682 Tons Register, W. SANDERSON, Commander. This ship will be found a first-rate Conveyance for Passengers.

For Passage apply to
Bombay, 21st April 1863. WM. NICOL & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 Ship FRENCHMEN, 1156 Tons register, will sail about the beginning of May, has two state Cabins will be disengaged. For Passage, apply to Captain GALLOWAY, at Messrs. ROBINSON &Co., Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship SALSETTE, (1,000 Ton and 400 H. P.,) Captain H. W. KING, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY, the 29th April, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 20th April, 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Saturday, the 25th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship EMEU, (1,600 Tons and 300 H. P.) Captain D. RENNOLDSON, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th April, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 25th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium, not in the Ship on 25th instant.

G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 20th April 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. "PIONEER," R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight and Passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, CAPTAIN GILL, will be despatched to Surat on WEDNESDAY the 29th instant, at 2 P.M.

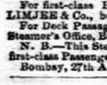
For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers.

Bombay, 27th April 1863.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, BAZAR GATE Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, A. L. TAYLOR, Commander, will start for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 28th April 1863.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—PROSPECT COTTAGE, Camballa Hill For particulars, enquire of Messrs. HERSEKBHOY MUNCHERJEE, No. 7, Apollo Street.

TO LET.—From 1st June (or 1st May if desired), the large, commodious, and airy BUNGALOW, called "Bell G[rove]," situated in Love Lane, Mazagon, occupied by the Hon'ble J. D. INVERARITY. Apply to DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE Parukh, Girgaum Back Road, No. 2.

TO LET.—From the 15th June to the 30th Sept. next, a HOUSE (fu[rnished]) in Middle Colaba, at present in the occupation of Mr. G. INGLE, I.N. For particulars sent in the occupation of Mr. [VA]MSETJEE, No. 7, Forbes Street. apply to Messrs. EDULJEE

TO BE LET.—Two ROOMS, either for Offices, or for Godowns. Apply to DOSSABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co., No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TO BE VACATED FROM THE 15th PRO[X]IMO.—A SNUG LITTLE COTTAGE on the Mou[nt], called the "ROZARIO COTTAGE." Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

23rd April 1863.

TO LET.—The Extensive Stone-Floored GODOWN, being the lower floor of the undersigned's Office. Can be used either as Godowns or as Offices: at present the Auction Rooms of Messrs. Ardaseer Limjee & Co. Rent moderate.

Bombay, 14th April 1863. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.
British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—A first-rate Telescope Rifle. By Robertson. Price Rs. 400.
McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

BASSETT & Co. (late WALKER & Co.)—All kinds of CARPENTERS' and ENGINEERS' TOOLS, HOUSE FITTINGS of all descriptions, including WATER CLOSETS, WASH-HAND BASINS, &c. &c.

PORTLAND-CEMENT (*only a few casks left*), PAINT BRUSHES, GARDEN TOOLS, SHOT and POWDER FLASKS, RIFE FITTINGS.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of W. R. WALKER & Co. are requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible, or they will necessarily be handed over to our Solicitors for recovery.

BASSETT & Co.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Asteroid*, from Calcutta, are requested to send Boats to take delivery of their Goods, as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Agent or Captain at their expense and risk, and they will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

HEERJEE AURUT,
Agent for the *Asteroid*.
Bomay, 25th April 1863.

NOTICE.—I have this day admitted Mr. S. H. DAVID, a Partner with me, the business will, on and after this date, be carried on under the name and style of N. J. ABRAHAM & Co.

N. J. ABRAHAM & Co.
Bombay, 20th April 1863.

NOTICE.—The Firm of McCORMICK & Co., has been dissolved. The business will in future be carried on solely by D. A. McCORMICK, to whom all communications are to be addressed.

NOTICE.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES FETE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES' FETE will be received by the Bank of Bombay, and such Gentlemen as have already Subscribed towards it are requested to pay the amount of their Subscription into the Bank of Bombay as soon as practicable.

VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE Secretary.
Bombay, 20th April 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—The Executive Engineer Surat and Broach, is prepared to receive, up to the 15th May, Tenders for the repairs of all Public Buildings and other works in the Surat and Broach Collectorates; schedules showing the probable quantity of work to be done, can be obtained on application at the Executive Engineer's Office in the Ditch Bander at Surat.

Executive Engineer's Office, Surat, 13th April 1863.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of an IRON SCREW PILE PIER, in the Harbour of Sedasheghur. A copy of the Specification and Section of the Site, can be obtained on application (post-paid) to the undersigned.

The time of commencement and the time of completion must be stated in the Tender.

All Woodwork will be executed by the Public Works Department,

A sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of Tender or approved Securities to that amount must be deposited with the undersigned on the signing of the Contract.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender, and no Tender will be received after the 1st May 1863.

W. A. BAKER, Captain,
Executive Engineer, North Canara.
Office of Executive Engineer, North Canara, Sedashgurh,
9th January 1863.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the Notification of His Excellency the Governor, directing that FRIDAY the 1st instant shall be observed as a General Holiday, in commemoration of the MARRIAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, the undermentioned Establishments will be closed on that day.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent, Bombay.
For the Agra, and United Service Bank, Limited,
H. B. MACULLOCH, Manager.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
A. MORRISON, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager, Bombay.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited,
R. E. W. BARNES, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 23rd April 1863.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. BOGOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

E. BORSINI, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, AND JEWELLER, begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has now removed his Establishment to No. 38, Medows Street, Fort, next door to the shop of the late firm of Peat & Co., Saddlers, where he invites an inspection of a newly arrived assortment of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery, made by the best London and Geneva makers.

N. B.—Chronometers repaired, cleaned, and accurately rated.

Watches of every description repaired and cleaned properly, so as to ensure time-keeping.

CHARGES MODERATE.
Bombay, 1st April 1863.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

Thursday Evening, April 30th 1863.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE SAN FRANCISCO MINISTRELS BY THE MASONIC FRATERNITY OF BOMBAY.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS HAVE much pleasure in laying before the PUBLIC OF BOMBAY the following Correspondence:—

TO THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

The sons of light, having by those means so well known to the craft, discovered the Masonic radiance in the countenances of Five of the Sons of Harmony, even through the darkness in which their countenances are wont to be enveloped, hail them as Brethren of the Mystic Tie, and request that they will favour Bombay with at least one more Musical Treat before they migrate to other lands, and that with the readiness to please which has made them so eminently successful they will give that Entertainment at the Town Hall.

G. TAYLOR, Provincial G. Master of Bombay.
G. S. JUDGE, D.P.G.M. of Bombay and W. M. to Lodge of Truth.
W. TREVOR ROPER, W.M. Lodge of St. George.
ALFRED KING, W. M. Lodge of Concord.
JOHN HODGART, W. M. Lodge "Perseverance."
Bombay, April 16th.

To GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., Provincial Grand Master of Bombay.
" J. S. JUDGE, Esq., D.P.G.M. of Bombay and W. M. to Lodge of Truth.
" W. TREVOR ROPER, W. M., Lodge St. George.
ALFRED KING, Esq., W. M., Lodge Concord.

BRETHREN,—Yours of the 16th instant, requesting us to give an Entertainment at the Town Hall before our departure from Bombay has just been received, and in reply beg to thank you most sincerely for the kind interest you have shown us during our stay in this City, and also for this further proof of your Brotherly regard. We have therefore great pleasure in naming THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 30th, for the proposed CONCERT.—We have the honor to remain, dear Sirs and Brethren, your *fraternally*,

J. O. PIERCE.
DAVE CARSON.
T. P. BROWER.
L. F. PALIN.
of the San Francisco Minstrels.

Adelphi Hotel, 18th April 1863.

☞ A Copy of the Popular Songs of OH TAKE ME TO LONDON AGAIN, AND THE WHOLE HOG OR NONE will be distributed gratuitously to the holder of each 1st Class ticket.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture Post Pourri	Minstrels.
Open Chorus, Hurrah, Hurrah	S. F. Minstrels.
Mocking Bird	T. P. Brower.
Che che twa twa	Dave Carson.
Old Black Joe	J. O. Pierce.
Poor Mary Jane	Dave Carson.
Come where my love lies dreaming	H. C. Campbell.
Whole Hog or None	Dave Carson.

Intermission of ten Minutes.

PART II.

GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF [WALES], Song and Chorus	Pierce & Company.
Wo[od]s for Harmonican and Grand [Pi]ano	Messrs. Pierce and Palin.
Piano fo[r] William [Te]ll	Dave Carson.
Blue Tail F[l]y, with imitat[ions]	T. P. Palin.
Flute Solo, S[ou]venier Di Napo[leon] 1[er]	L. F. Palin.
JOHN COMPA NY; *a new original song* written expressly for this occasion by	J. O. Pierce.
Ballad, Thy Voice is near	H. C. Campbell.
Quartett, the unhap[p]y Family	Messrs. Carson, Brower, Campbell and Pierce.
Sole Piano forte, Carnival DeVenice	D. Harrison.
Solo, Sardinian Tyrol[e]an, The Plough boy with Variatio[ns]	J. O. Pierce.

The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the laughable Comic Sketch by DAVE CARSON, (assisted by T. P. Brower) entitled—

HOW DO YOU DO,

In which DAVE CARSON will introduce the Song,

PADDY'S WEDDING.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Numbered Chairs, corresponding with Tickets issued	Rs. 4
Unreserved Seats	,, 2

Tickets to be obtained at the Office of the *Times of India* where a plan of the Hall can be seen and at the Doors on the Evening of Performance.

Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock performance to commence at half-past 8.

Books, etc., for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st March 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

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Gospel of Mark in *modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, one rupee. Hindi ditto, two rupees.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

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Lately Received.

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* * * * *

"We need hardly add, that this is a work of very great ability. All legal and historical students *must* read it, and they must do so with care and attention."—*Athenæum.*

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This book, which is a second and greatly enlarged edition of Lieutenant Nares' "Naval Cadet's Guide," contains upwards of Three Hundred and Fifty highly finished and carefully executed Wood Engravings, from Drawings by Mr. J. Murray. Jun.

It is used on board H.M.S. *Britannia* by sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and has been adopted by the American Government for use in their Naval Schools.

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M. Reville, *Revue des deux mondes*, Oct. 1, 1861.

"as a builder up of faith, that faith which will remain unshaken upon the rock of human nature itself, when time shall have levelled every edifice built on the shifting sand of tradition; it is there that Theodore Parker claims to be heard."—*Editor's Preface.*

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A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of the Issundalls. Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD

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THE SCIENCE of LIFE; or, How to Live, and What to Live For; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and the various Phenomena of Life. With Instructions for securing Health and Strength, and Remarks on the Treatment of Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life. By a PHYSICIAN of TWENTY YEAR'S PRACTICE. Just published, price one Rupee, New Edition, by post 8 As.

Contents: The Physical Education of Early Life—The Art of Prolonging Life—The Theory of Digestion—The Stomach and its Difficulties—The Cultivation of the Affections, and the Regulation of the Passions—Nervous Disorders, etc.

London, Mann, 39 Cornhill; Bombay, Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo Street.

* Bill in price by post.

SELF-PRESERVATION.—An Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, whether arising from excesses, accident, or climate; with Practical Observations on a safe and successful Mode of Treatment. By Samuel Le'Mert, M.D., 87 Bedford Square, London, Doctor of Medicine, of the University of Erlangen, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c. &c. Just published, price One Rupee, with numerous Cases and Engravings.

Patients residing in India can be treated by correspondence. The work may be had in Bombay, of Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo street; in Calcutta, of Baboo K. M. Doy, 10, Hare Street, and in Madras, of Pharoah & Co., *Athenæum* Press; or it will be forwarded by the Author direct from England, on receipt of 1½ Rupees in Indian postage stamps.

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Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—First rate China Matting.—Apply to SHREEGRUSTA WASSOODEWJEE, in the office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

21st April 1863.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A desirable Property at Bandora. Apply to JEHANGEER NOWROJEE H.M. Dockyard.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

COTTON SEED.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce expect the early arrival from the Coast of New Dharwar grown American Cotton Seed.

An early application is desirable.

Bombay, 17th April 1863. H. BROOKE, Secretary.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

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Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

ADVERTISEMENT.—MESSRS. POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co. beg to intimate to their friends and Public, that they are prepared to supply the best Soda Water, Lemonade and Gingerade at very moderate prices. 24, Apollo Street.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto. of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
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Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.

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Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BARCLAY'S BROWN STOUT in Quarts, bottled by John Stone & Co., for sale. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS, & Co.

PER "J. J. DUSSIMIER."—McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT, Mess-and General Agents, have a fresh stock of—

MUMM'S VINE LEAF BRANDY.
MUMM'S first-class CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Apply at No. 1, Church Gate Street.

CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL, FIRST QUALITY, JULES MUMM AND COMPANY, RHEIMS, Shipped by J. J. BORDES, ship owner and sole Importer Bordeaux.

The only genuine Champagne of this Brand for sale at the Godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. Price Rs. 42 per Dozen.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Barton and Guestier's Beychevelle Claret, Ruinart Pere, and Fils' Champagne, A. Tribot Fils & Co.'s Old Cognac, Cortisoos' Sherry, also Beaujolais Burgundy, a pleasant light Wine, warranted to keep for years in any climate.

Also a few of Milner and Son's Fire Resisting Safes.

Apply to NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1863.

COUPLAND & Co. have for Sale the following superior WINES, &c., just received ex *Hadassah* and *Colgrain* from Messrs. TOD, HEARTLY & Co., London.

Champagne, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod, Heatly & Co.	Rs.	40 per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand a Crown	,,	35 ,,
Moselle, superior Sparkling, extra 1st quality Brand, R. Tod and James	,,	38 ,,
Moselle, fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown	,,	30 ,,
Sherry, Old Pale, Blue Seal	,,	20 ,,
Do. very dry, White Seal	,,	26 ,,
Do. superior Old Amontillado, Black Seal	,,	30 ,,
Brandy, fine Old Pale	,,	36 ,,
Do. do. Brown	,,	30 ,,

COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Gloriana*.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 27th April 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 013-16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-Yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	109 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	135 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	10 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	36 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of In Aus. A. & China	20	2½ do.	30 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India Lon don and China	250	5 do.	35 premium.
Oriental Bank Cor poration	250	8 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	102 premium.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,300 per share	Rs. 23,000 p. sh.
Gazette Press Co.	2,700	200 do.	do. 6,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	3,000	350 per share	Rs. 370 dis. nom.
Bombay Steam & Hydraulic Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,800 p.sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-6	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £25 shares	130.14.4	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAV ING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	500 dis.
Great Eastern Spin ning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 disct.
Manockji Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 325 prem.
Royal Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	nominal.
Bombay United Spin ning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Dosmukjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 25,000.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 5.00 disct.
Tweedie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
" Loan 1835-36	}	99
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		109
Five and a Half per Cent. Loan		111¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 230
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 100½ to 100¾
Gold Leaf	" 15 7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) £3 7s. 6d. to £4 0s. 0d.	
" (Seed) £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.	
To London (Cotton) £3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
" (Seed) £3 0s. 0d.	
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (25th April 1863.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba		
Broach and Surat New (ready.)		Rs. 490 to 495
New Dholleras, (ready.)		" 470 to 471
New Bhownagur, (ready.)		" 470 to 471
New Oomravuttee		" 418 to 420
Old Compta		" 428 to 430
Old Dharwar Sawginee		" 532 to 533
New Barsee, and Nuggur		" 420 to 422
New Varavul		" 441 to 442
New Khandeish		" 415 to 418
New Pershotoe		" 442 to 443
New Accote		" 427 to 428
New Mangalore		" 442 to 443
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,605.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		6-9 to 6-10 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat		7-0 to 7-2
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
	"	37 to 38
Niger	"	27 to 28

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 Ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 Ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 24th April 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHAHGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Europe and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—
On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 3 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 2 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" On demand..... 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's London without notice.
No withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing or at any time thereafter.
Interest credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. [illegible] by special agreement.
Agency of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Accounts or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.
All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.
NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.
Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.
A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

R. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 9th April 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 23th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,660,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—
On London 6 months' sight .....2s. 0¼d. per Rp.
" 3 Do. Do. .....2s. 0d. "
" On Demand .....1s. 11½d. "
On France 6 months' sight.....frs. 2-56 cts. "
" 3 Do. Do. ..... " 2-53 " "
" On Demand ..... " 2-50 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY KEYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.), 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—
On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.
" " " " 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" " " " 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" " " " 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" " " " 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland } On demand ...1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland }

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per ann.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 5,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland } do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland }
Circular Notes for theuse of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1day's sight... } 1s. 11d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts unde £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st April 1863. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.,
6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe ustody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORE/SON, Agents.
April 2nd 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
epayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay 2nd April 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0d. per Rupee
Ditto 4 ditto. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 3 ditto. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto. .....1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand .....1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 10th April 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Apr. 25	Albion	Thompson	Liverpool 15 Dec.
	Southern Belle	Bryce	Liverpool 13 Dec.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taylor	Surat 24 April.
26	Allum Ghier	Henderson	Calcutta 22 Mar.
	Africana	Hatfield	London 9 Dec.
	Ambrose	Daniell	Liverpool 9 Jan.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Ambrose*, from Liverpool.—On the 22nd March spoke the ship *Fleur Lis*, from Liverpool bound to Bombay, in Lat. 37-40 S., Long. 55-10 E.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Apr. 25	Algiers	Buchanan	Liverpool.
	Cambay	Jackson	Liverpool.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat.
	Cilly (s)	Taylor	Kurrachee.
26	Tomogonops	Poe	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Mr. H. Jacob; Mr. and Mrs. J. Levick and one hundred and sixty seven natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph* to Surat.—One hundred and thirty natives.

Per Steamer *Tilly*, to Kurrachee.—Miss Wilkins; Lieut. Davidson and servant; Lieut. Clifford; Mr. Nash; Mrs. Kee; Lieut. Daubeny, and a servant; Mrs. Pirie, and child; Mr. Lee; Mr. Oliver; thirty-nine rank and file of H. M.'s 109th Regiment and twenty natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Ship *Ann*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Otago*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Jaddul Mamon*, for Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 25TH APRIL 1863.

For London.

Prince Consort.—21 bales Coir Fibre, 37¼ cwt., 16 packages Crotton Seed, 21¼ cwt., Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan and Co.

Excelsior.—42 bales Cotton, 247 cwt., Moteschund Luckhmechund; 8 cases Wine, 24 dozens, Grey and Co.

Pride of the Ocean.—6 cases Furnitures, Dadabhoy Cowasjee; 10 bales Goat Skins, 206¼ corges, Shahib Pooley Mahomed Myadin; 5 packages Coffee, 7¼ cwt., Jugmohundass Samuldass; 7 cases Bees' Wax, 15 cwt. 1 qr. 1 lb., Eduljee Sorabjee; 520 chests Tea, 20,320 lbs., Ebram Noordin and Co.

For Liverpool.

Tudor.—58 bales Cotton, 203 cwt, Juvarcelall Woomasunkur; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 57 bales Cotton, 199 cwt., Juvarcelall Woomasunkur.

General Simpson.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Govind Hurry; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursondass Purshotumdass; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursondass Megjee and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Berbice.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Sewjee Sozepall; 68 bales Cotton, 238 cwt., Goculdass Heerjee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., S. Prieger and Co.; 82 bales Cotton, 112 cwt., Jainarrayen Dhurraz; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Pudumsey Veerjee and Co.; 51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Runchoredass Hurridass.

Glenalva.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Runchord Meghjee; 26 bales Cotton, 91 cwt., Hajee Joola Mookatasaw; 61 bales Cotton, 213½ cwt., Cooverjee Ludha.

Oronet.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ramjee Khetsy; 300 packets Rapeseed, 150 cwt., C. Warwick; 3 half bales Cotton, 5¼ cwt., Finlay, Clark and Co.

Aimora.—200 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Ruttonjee Vellejee; 875 bundles Coir Yarn, 75 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.

Belooche.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Calliandass Nesserwanjee and Co.

Recorder.—25 bales Cotton, 87 cwt., Jaitha Hursey.

General Neile.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy; 139 bales Cotton, 486 cwt., Sudasew Gopeenath.

Mary Queen.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., 8½ bales Wool, 25¼ cwt., Jairam Hemraz; 500 bales Cotton 1,750 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

North.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., A. Bell and Co

Sirocco.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhimjeebhoy; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 500 bales Cotson, 1,750 A. Bell and Co.

Princess Alexandra.—1,500 bales Cotton, 5,250 cwt., John, Clover and Co.; 300 bags Sursee Seed, 450 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Hostock.—115 bags Linseed, 172½ cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

Wasp.—16 bales Wool, 48 cwt., Hamundass Buchamull.

Militus.—85 bales Cotton, 297½ cwt., Govurdhun Purshotum; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.

Tiger.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dhurrumsey Poonjathoy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Framjee Sands and Co.

Prince Consort.—80 bags Coffee, 37½ cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

Patterson.—50 bales Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

Pride of the Ocean.—3 packages Sundries, Merwanjee Shapoorjee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.

Lilies.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ludha Sewjee.

Anna Dorothea.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., M. Vizbhookoo.

South Carolina.—400 bundles Gall, 200 cwt., Narronjee Bhimjee.

Henry Fernie.—800 bales Cotton, 2,800 cwt., A Bell and Co.

Crescent.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Cooverjee Premjee; 201 bags Nigerseed, 100¼ cwt., F. Chambers.

Ann Parnell.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Vassonjee Jewraa; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Dinshaw Bhickajee; 62 bales Hemp, 217 cwt., Khatow Khimjee.

Frenchman.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

Otago.—400 bales Cotton, 1400 cwt., Cowjee Dhurrumsey; 450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Lallubhai; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Govurdhun Runchord; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Runchord Khoobhali.

For Haere.

Tyson.—41½ bales Orchillaweed, 137 cwt. 3 qrs. 17 lbs., Ludha Sewjee.

For Perambuco.

Maria Sons.—50 hhds. Cocoanut Oil, 199 cwt. 3 qrs. 27½ lbs., Kitchie, Steuart and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 bale Sample of Cotton, 1 cwt., Rennie, Scovell and Co.; 1 case C. Shawls, 11 pieces, Sewnath Panalall; 3 chests C. Shawls, 48 pieces, Golabhoy Guneedass; 1 case C. Shawls, 20 pieces, Heerallall Ameerdass; 1 chest C. Shawls, 10 pieces, Bhugwandass Bunseedass; 2 cases C. Shawls, 51 pieces, Forbes and Co.; 2 chests C. Shawls, 48 pieces, Soyrec Rustom; 9 chests C. Shawls, 170 pieces, Ameerchund Curramchund; 3 chests C. Shawls, 36 pieces, Myadass Ramchund; 2 chests C. Shawls, 31 pieces, Kootoobdin Puracha; 4 chests C. Shawls, 31 pieces, Govindram Hurdutroy; 2 chests C. Shawls, 22 pieces, Heeranund Lailchund; 5 chests C. Shawls, 64 pieces, Davershaw Churundass; 2 chests C. Shawls, 18 pieces, Neejamoodin Sudoodin; 2 chests C. Shawls, 24 pieces, Munkersee Panalall; 3 chests C. Shawls, 36 pieces, P. Chemunram.

For Suez.

Steamer *Salsette.*—4 bundles Silk, 357 lbs., Hajee Zanneli Abadeen.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Emeu.*—12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140lbs. each, Woomedchund Hokumchund; 1½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Bhoychund Joomkha; 50 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co.; 55 chests, 140 lbs. each, C. Nesserwanjee & Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Emeu.*—1 box Cow Bozoar, 13½ lbs., Cursondass Hurgovindass; 1 box Cow Bozorr, 13¼ cwt., Manockjee Nesserwanjee; 15 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, F. Eduljee; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lb. each, Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Metta and Co.; 70 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.; 34 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jaysinghboy Huthibaing; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ladhabhoy Ebrahim 20 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarrachund Ramchund.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of April 16, announced the arrival of the Ships *Futty Akbar*, and *Hysteree* (particulars not received.)
The telegraph of April 17, announced the arrival of the Ship *Beranger*, Pondicherry 10th April, Ships *Whampoa*, and *John Melhuish*, (particulars not received.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—April 18, French Mail Steamer *Erymanthe* Macaire, from Galle 15th and Pondicherry 17th April.
DEPARTURES.—April 18, Ship *Sarah*, Gordon, to Calcutta.
Do. Ship *Castle Eden*, W. G. May, to Bimlipatam.
Do. Barque *Chevriot*, Handerson, to London.
Do. 19, Ship *Empress*, Burr, to London.
Do. Ship *Royal Stuart*, Cornwall, to London,

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 25.

Cadeli, Lieut. Colonel R., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Mangalore.
Greig, Lieut., Royal Artillery, on leave from Belgaum.
Clifford, Lieut. R., 1st Punjaub Cavalry, from leave from England.
Welby, Lieut. Colonel, 4th (K. O.) Regt., from Europe.
Vaughan, Lieut. E. P., 28th Regt. N. I., from England.
Kendall, Lieut. Colonel, Royal Engineers, from England.
Fletcher, Lieut. T. C., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Aden.
Lave, Captain T. T., 91st Regt., from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 25.

Neale, Captain, 3rd Regt. N. I., on leave, to Matheran.
Welby, Lieut. Colonel, 4th (K. O.) Regt., to join to Poona.
Madden, Lieut. J. M., 7th Regt., on duty, to Poona.
Lane, Captain T. T., 91st Regt., on

money. The place is pacified for the moment. But the occurrence of even one attempt at riot has had a remarkable influence on the public mind. After Easter, there will be thorough discussion of the whole subject in Parliament, and in all probability there must be legislative action taken to deal with the enormous difficulties of the situation. There are still 430,000 people receiving relief; and the Committee have not now more than £1 10s. a head left to maintain them. For seven months subscriptions came in at the rate of £40,000 a week. They have now fallen to about £5,000 a week. There seems to be no probability of the end of the war in America, for another campaigning season at the least—and however the Federals may fail on land, they are in sufficient force at every port from the James River to the Mississippi to prevent the blockade from being raised, though they cannot help its being occasionally run. Cotton is not to be manufactured on a large scale at its present price; and it is impossible to maintain for an indefinite period a population of working men in the prime of life in a state of idleness. Accordingly the remedy of emigration on an extensive scale is at last reluctantly contemplated. Lancashire, the hardworking, the intelligent, the high-spirited, is breaking asunder, and will be scattered to the ends of the earth. The Colonial Governments seem emulous of attracting this fine and thrifty population to their shores. Letters from Canada announce that the Government are about to set aside 500,000 acres of their best lands to give as homesteads to distressed operatives. The Colony of Victoria, which has got a fund of £250,000 the proceeds of sales under Mr. Gavan Duffy's Land Law to expend on emigration, has pending the adoption of legislation regarding it, sent £5,000 to be at once applied to the same class of emigrants. Queensland and New Zealand are also in the field. How far these experiments in colonisation will succeed, it is difficult to say—but one is inclined at first to doubt whether a Manchester operative can be readily turned into an American or Australian farmer. Their children, however, will have a nobler career than the factory afforded, and from happy homesteads by the Ottawa or Murrambidgee will live to bless the memory of the Cotton Famine.

The American news, though portending much, produces little. We are informed that the bombardment of Charleston is again positively on the point of being begun—but we are also informed that the works created by the Confederates for the defence of the place are of the most stupendous and complete character. The bare view of them has been enough for Federal Generals and Admirals hitherto. Valiant Vicksburgh still holds out; and there is little doubt that in one of the approaches to the place Admiral Fanagut, has recently received a damaging repulse. The expedition by the Yazoo river does not progress, neither does it recede. The scheme of turning the Mississippi into its supposed Pre Adamite Channel makes about the same progress as M. Lesseps' idea regarding the Red Sea. In fine General Banks and General Rosencrans are content to let well enough alone. In one serious engagement lately, Van Dorn fell on a division of the latter General's army commanded by General Coburn, and nearly annihilated it. The victor of Murfreesborough reposes on his laurels, and skirmishes in a desultroy manner. Vicksburgh meantime holds out, the Gibraltar of the South. In Virginia, General Hooker was expected according to the last telegrams to move forward and attack General Lee. But it was also announced that snow was falling on the Rappahannock, and that the weather had suddenly grown very cold. An army, which has been so often and so will beaten as the Grand Army of the Potomac, is naturally slow to recognize the advance of Spring. The political news is not much more momentous, but it is not altogether devoid of interest. For one item, the President has had sufficient sense left to refuse to issue letters of Marque, which, such is the rage of the New York population regarding the exploits of the Alabama, there is no doubt, would have been at once employed to attack British commerce. For another, take the Peace Resolutions of the New Jersey Legislature deprecating the unconstitutional conduct of the Central Government, and repudiating the desire of restoring the Union by conquest. There seems to be little doubt, however, that Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet are determined to carry out the policy to which they are committed to any and every extremity, and that only the gentle personal violence of a *coup d' etat* which no one seems disposed to undertake, will arrest them. The extraordinary fluctuation in the price of gold caused by an alarm raised through Mr. Chase's recent monetary legislation and rumoured projects, has subsided in a fall of nearly 20 in the premium. It is only three weeks since I quoted the rate as 72, and it is now, or at least was on the 20th ultimo only 54. But across the Potomac again the premium on the precious metal is said to be 400—Mr. Memmerger's finance having so far greater effect on the money market at Richmond. The credit of the Confederate Government in Europe will nevertheless bear favourable comparison with that of several older and better organized states. The Cotton loan for three millions was readily taken, and although there have been signs of reaction, and one hasty depression caused by mistake, it is regarded with wonderful interest and favour on change.

It is very difficult to define the state of the Polish question at present. The defeat of Langiewicz which was at first regarded in this country as utterly fatal to the prospects of the insurrection appears to have had comparatively little effect upon its course. The Russians hold the corner of territory close to the Gallician frontier out of which they drove the Dictator across the Vistula. But almost all the rest of the country appears to swarm with insurgent bands, some of them well armed and well led. The names of new leaders crop up in the telegrams, and whereas the Poles can contrive to meet their enemy in anything like equal numbers, their reckless courage and superior spirit atone for their imperfect armament and want of discipline. All the accounts which we receive of the Russian Army report its morale as wretched. A mob of Poles armed only with scythes has again and again sent a regiment to the right about. Within the last few days we have tidings that the Revolutionary Committee had ordered the insurgents to disband in all directions, and that they were fast doing so, but as the news comes from a Russian source, it is utterly discredited. The correspondence of immediately anterior dates represents a steady and gradual occupation of almost the entire area of Russian Poland by the insurrection.

The diplomatic side of their case also wears a favourable aspect. There is no doubt, I believe, that France, England and Austria are now acting in perfect accord, and that a note calling upon Russia to conduct herself with clemency in the measures taken to suppress the rebellion, and to concede its Treaty Rights to Poland, has been signed by representatives of the Three Powers. Prussia in all this contrasts most unfavourably with Austria, and her Minister Count Eulenberg's declaration that she will surrender the leading refugees, who have escaped across her frontier, excites universal indignation.

I believe I informed you some time in advance of its announcement by the *Times* of the new combination to obtain a king for Greece. It has so far succeeded. Prince William, the brother of Princess Alexandra, is to have the reversion of the throne of Otho under the title of George the First of that ilk. After hunting all the Royal families for a monarch sufficiently sage and experienced, Lord Russell has suddenly rushed into the opposite extreme, and sent a beardless boy to wield the "fierce democracy" of Athens! God save great George our King, and lengthen the luck of the house of Holstein Glucksburg!

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, *23rd April.*

Steamer *Pearl* from Northern Ports anchored.

GALLE, *23rd April.*

Steamer *John Bright* passed by, destination unknown.

GALLE, *24th April*, 9-20 A.M.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar* passed by, destination unknown.

MADRAS, *24th April.*

Steamer *Sydney* sailed for Rangoon.

MADRAS, *24th April* 7 A.M.

Steamer *Sydney* sailed for Rangoon.

LOCAL.

DR. MURRAY MITCHELL has been asked to deliver an address to native students before his departure to Europe, and has kindly consented to do so in the General Assembly's Institution on Tuesday next, (to-morrow,) at 7 P.M., precisely. All interested are invited to attend.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—On Thursday evening this company give in the Town Hall, a performance under the patronage of the Freemasons of Bombay. The favourite songs, "Oh! Take me to London again," by Mr. Pierce, and the "Whole Hog or none," by Dave Carson, besides several popular pieces, will be repeated, and it is expected the house will be as crowded as on any previous occasion since the Minstrels arrived in Bombay.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—The bill of fare provided by Miss Grattan for this evening's entertainment proves that no exertions are spared on her part in endeavouring to cater successfully for the public. The pieces selected are, (by desire) "*Hunting a Turtle*," in which Miss Grattan and Mr. Bury by their inimitable acting of the parts confided to them brought down reiterated applause, and the clever farce of "*His Last Legs*," the hero of the piece being sustained by Mr. Murray who had the honor of playing the part a few months since before H. E. the Governor, with very great success. These, together with the interlude, by the "*Orphean Warblers*," will form such a budget of fun and laughter, as cannot fail to please and delight. We trust the spirited Lessee may have such a bumper as her enterprise deserves.

FETE IN HONOR OF THE MARRIAGE OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—The Committee appointed for carrying out the arrangements for the Fête which is to take place on the evening of May day (1st May) request by means of an advertisement, that the community at large will render their assistance in giving *eclat* to the occasion by illuminating their Residences and Offices on the evening in question, and that the Commanders of Ships in the Harbour will dress Ships in honor of the day from noon till sunset, and where practicable, that they will illuminate their Vessels in the evening, commencing from seven o'clock.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following correspondence regarding a handsome contribution of three thousand Rupees by Mr. Cowasjee Maneckjee Limjee and Mr. Homjee Cursetjee Dady, towards making a suit of clothes for each of the orphan children in all the charity schools in Bombay:—

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES' FETE.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg respectfully to propose to your Committee appointed at the public meeting on the 16th instant, and with a view more fully to carry out the object of the meeting, to celebrate the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by giving a fête to children of all the charity schools in Bombay, that a separate subscription may be opened for giving a suit of clothes to each of the orphan children, and we beg to place at the disposal of the Committee the accompanying sum of (Rs. 3,000) which we trust will be increased by other benefactions.

We beg further that suits of clothes may be made both for male and female orphans of the several European and Indo-British or native schools in Bombay under the superintendence of Christian Ministers or teachers.

In particular we beg to bring to the notice of the Committee that the children of the Scottish Orphanage are to be included in this benefaction, and any other children recommended by the Reverend R. F. Colvin, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, whose name we find, is not on the Committee.—We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

COWASJEE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE.
HOMJEE CURSETJEE DADY.

Bombay, 24th April 1863.

Bombay, 25th April 1863.

TO COWASJEE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE, ESQ., AND HOMJEE CURSETJEE DADY, ESQ.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been desired by the Working Committee of His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales' fête to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, to their address, suggesting that a separate subscription may be opened for providing the children of the several European, Indo-British or Native Schools in Bombay under the superintendence of Christian Ministers or teachers with a suit of clothes each, and placing for this purpose at the disposal of the Committee the sum of Rupees 3,000.

In reply, the Committee have desired me to convey to you the expression of their cordial thanks for the liberal subscription contributed by you, which they trust will be increased by other benefactions, and to intimate to you that they will have much pleasure in carrying out, as early as practicable, the liberal views contained in your letter.—I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE,
Secretary,
H. R. H. The Prince of Wales' Fête.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 495¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 12th April 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 62,971.

Amount	Rs.	37,339	7 6

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount	,,	73,666	9 3
Total...	Rs.	111,006	0 9

Corresponding Week last year. Open 438 Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 55,531.

Amount	Rs.	30,399	10 5

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount	,,	54,407	5 2
Total...	Rs.	84,806	15 7

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

USES OF THE CARBOLIC ACID.—The following letter dated 31st March, has been addressed to the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, by Dr. T. G. Hewlett:—

FROM ASSISTANT SURGEON T. G. HEWLETT, Bombay Army.

TO THE SECRETARY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS, Bombay.

SIR,—In compliance with Mr. Forjett's request that I would briefly state what are the various uses to which carbolic acid may profitably be applied, I have the honor to bring to your notice for the information of the Municipal Commissioners the following heads, premising, however, that it would require a much more lengthened force than I feel justified in now submitting to thoroughly exhaust the various cases in which carbolic acid can advantageously be applied.

Its first and to the Municipal Commissioners most interesting property is that it possesses the power of instantly stopping putritive fermentation, in any decomposing substance it may be brought into contact with. This it does by coagulating the albuminous particles of any organic substance it touches.

For sanitary purposes its application with a view to prevent the evolution of gases detrimental to the health of the community is easy, and the plant that is absolutely necessary inexpensive. It has to be properly neutralized with slacked line in convenient vessels, mixed with a sufficient quantity of water and allowed as a carbonate of lime into the sewer to be operated on.

In England one gallon of carbolic acid is mixed with seventy gallons of water; and each gallon of this mixture suffices to deodorize 100 or 200 gallons of sewage. The quantity in this country would probably be larger, as it has been found that an increased temperature requires an increased amount in the actual quality of facal matter to be operated on, has also to be estimated, but these points mustnecessarily be hereafter determined by actual experiment. Such night-soil as is operated on before putrative fermentation has been established becomes the very richest manure for the land, as it has lost none of its nitrogen in the form of ammonia and also preserves all its phosphates.

The land is greedy for both these, and returns abundantly what has been given her by producing the most luxuriant crops. I saw in England a field which in one year produced six crops of grass from the use of this deodorized sewage matter, and I am quite confident if the night-soil of Bombay were thus utilized the Municipal Commissioners would ere long recover the cost of thus working the carbolic acid, by the sale of the manure. I believe that in the immediate neighbourhood of the Marine drain if the surrounding fields were irrigated with the facal matter after deodorization there would be a green field visible instead of the barren aspect that now offends the eye.

Carbolic acid is also used during epidemics to mix with the water used to water the streets, a practice I think that might be very advantageou ly employed in Bombay, especially when cholera is about.

I may mention that in the form of a powder carbolic acid is extensively and economically used to deodorize stables, water closets, drains, cesspools, prisons, workhouses, &c., and is also employed by order of Her Majesty's Government on board the transports and passenger ships.

Such are some of the uses to which this agent may be employed for sanitary purposes. The good that its introduction will effect is incalculable. I am sure that besides exerting a most beneficial influence on the health of the community it will tend to exemplify that in nature there is no such thing as waste, that what has been prejudicial to our health and disgusting to our senses for so many years may now prove an unexpected source of wealth, for in the words of Von Liebig, "an importation of urine or solid excrement is equivalent to an importation of grain and cattle. In a certain time the elements of those substances assumes the form of grain or of fodder, then become flesh and bones, enters into the human body and return again day by day to the form they originally possessed."—I have, &c.,

T. G. HEWLETT.

31st March 1863.

On the above letter, the Commissioners resolved, that Dr. Hewlett be requested to place himself in communication with the Surveyor in order that an experiment as to deodrizing sewage may be carried out on the night-soil at Chinch Bunder. The Commissioners sanctioning any cost the Surveyor or Dr. Hewlett may incur on the apparatus or experiments.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Monday, the 27th of April 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.

For final disposal.

231 Sudasook Ramsook *vs.* Dunsook Poonumchund. (Part heard.)

Cause for trial.

17 Vishnoo Bhiccajee Fudkay *vs.* Ramcrustna Hurry Bhagwut.

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, 25th April 1863.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE BY MAIL OF 3RD APRIL.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Times, April 3.)

AMERICA.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. V. SUMNER, late of the Federal army, died at Syracuse, New York, this morning.

Gold, 54. Exchange, 70½. Treasury, 7 3-10 notes, 107¼.

Stocks quiet, firm. New York Central, 116¾; Erie, 79¾; Illinois Central, 92.

Cotton, 77c. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions firmer. Sugar steady, 10¼c. to 10½c.

FRANCE.

PARIS, *April* 2.

IT is officially stated that the last reports received from Mexico announce that General Forey had summoned a Council of all the Generals and chiefs of the service for the 28th of February, in order to arrange the details of the movement on Puebla, and give them their final instructions.

The parks of artillery, the war material, and a great depot of stores were concentrated at Quecholac, to which place all the munitions necessary for the first operations had been conveyed.

The sanitary condition of the army was very satisfactory.

The *Constitutionnel* of to-day, in an article signed by M. Limayrac, says:—

"In the maintenance of M. Fould in the Ministry the country will see with pleasure a fresh pledge of good order in the finances, and of reduction in the public expenses."

3 20 P.M.

The Bourse has been firm.

Rentes closed at 69f. 80c., or 65c. higher than yesterday.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

DANTSIC, *April* 2.

THE *Danziger Zeitung* of to-day publishes a message dated Eydtkuhnen, April 1, stating that yesterday afternoon the railway communication with Kowno was completely interrupted in the vicinity of Maurnoze. A portion of the telegraph wires extending for about an English mile has been destroyed, and the rails have been torn up.

The same message announces that a special train has been despatched with military against the insurgents from Wirballen.

Trains to Berlin are no longer allowed to pass the frontier.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, *April* 2.

LAST night a most important proclamation of the King was published referring to the separation of Holstein from its connexion with the entire monarchy.

The introduction to this document says:—

"The proclamation of the King of the 28th of January, 1852, stated His Majesty's intention to combine the different portions of the monarchy, by means of a common constitution, into one single, well-regulated State. This intention could not be realized because the Federal Diet interfered in the interior affairs of the monarchy, and set up demands not founded upon Federal laws, and incompatible with the independence of the Crown and the privileges of those portions of the country not belonging to the Confederation. The Estates of Holstein have, in addition, rejected every proposition which might have led to an agreement, and have declared themselves hostile to any common constitution based upon united representation. Such a state of internal discord, by which the development of the kingdom has been paralyzed for the last 10 years, cannot longer continue. In consequence of the unsatisfactory results of the last assembly of the Holstein Diet, we deem it our duty, as ruler, to sanction the position of Holstein in the monarchy as we consider most in conformity with our federal duties. For the present we confine ourselves to the most urgent part of this task, reserving any further developments for a future period.

"By this present proclamation, therefore, we grant to Holstein an independent army. For the future Holstein will share with the rest of the monarchy the civil list, the appanages, the public debt, the navy, the department for foreign affairs, the administration of the domains, the customs, and the postal arrangements; but even in reference to these details the Estates of Holstein shall have the right of decision, reserving further separation where no agreement between the Holstein Estates and the Rigsraad (Council of the Empire) for Denmark-Schleswig shall be found attainable."

His Majesty further ordains that the Ministry shall submit to the Holstein Estates bills establishing constitutional regulations for the general control of the finances, a liberal electoral law, liberty of the press, the right of petition and of association, and religious freedom.

The proclamation calls together the Rigsraad (Legislative Assembly for Denmark-Schleswig) upon the 22nd of April.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, *April* 2.

THE resignation tendered by Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has been accepted.

An Imperial decree has been published fixing the duty on raw sugar imported into Russia by land at 2½ roubles, and that on refined sugar imported by sea at 4½ roubles.

VIENNA, *April* 2.

THE Vienna papers of to-day publish a telegram from Constantinople dated the 28th ult., stating that the Prince of Servia has expressed to the Porte a desire to re-establish friendly relations with it, and to make every concession that the interest of Servia will allow him to do.

According to the same telegram, the 2nd Division of the Turkish army has received orders to occupy the line of the Balkan as far as Donas.

It is stated that Aali Pasha will be appointed Grand Vizier.

The rumour of the taking of Herat was unfounded.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

(From the Globe, April 3.)

(BY TELEGRAM THROUGH MR. REUTER'S OFFICE.)

CRACOW, *April* 3.

LANGIEWICZ, accompanied by two police officers, left this city last night for Vienna. It is said that he will be taken to Gratz, where he will remain on parole.

PARIS, *April* 3.

OFFICIAL intelligence has been received here from San Domingo, to the 9th ult., relative to the insurrectionary movements which had taken place there. A state of siege was proclaimed, and troops were despatched into the disaffected districts, where, after some fighting, tranquility was completely re-established.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Thursday Evening.

ALL that has transpired since yesterday's arrival of the Vera Cruz packet amounts to the stereotyped fact of General Forey being still at Orozaba on the 23rd February, and so far from being on the march to Mexico, a war council was to have been convoked on the 28th of that month to arrange the course of operations against Puebla. It is fully believed now that the capture of this town, a performance of no small difficulty, and sure to entail vast loss of life, will bring to a close this ill-fated expedition; that armed occupancy of certain points, including mines and outports, may be stipulated, but no ulterior inroad, much less in advance on the capital, be attempted under existing circumstances, and the conquest of Puebla be held as sufficient vindication of French military prestige in that hemisphere. The kidnapped Egyptians are reported as doing garrison duty at Vera Cruz, but all further particulars are withheld.

The death of Horace Vernet is followed by the demise at Munich of Peter Hesse, the great battle-painter of Germany, who, like his French contemporary, had served apprenticeship in the ranks, having fought at Leipsic before he subsequently traced on canvas the incidents of that and other fields. He was Court painted to the Russian Czar before his appointment Keeper of the Bavarian Pinacothek, and has left at St. Petersburg a series of works illustrative of the retreat from Moscow. His birth dates from 1793, at Dusseldorf.

The *Corriere de l' Emilia* announces a subscription of 3,000f. to the fund for indemnifying sufferers from the Bourbon brigandage in South Italy, on the part of Napoleon III., as proprietor of certain estates in the Marches of Ancona. That Neapolitan disease, as well as the hot less loathsome taint called Cuinorra, seem to have a common origin if what we gather from Barcelona papers furnish any indication of its primæval growth in another peninsula, whence Italy has continued to receive occasional supplies of the virus. A trial is now pending before the law courts of Catalonia revealing the operations of brigand practice there in all its original freshness. The great local banker, Lambertoly Fontanellas, died several years ago, leaving an income of ten million francs, which a son and daughter took between them. Yet by his will, dated 1850, he had received the share due to another son, Claudio, who, on the 27th September, 1845, had suddenly disappeared from the city of Barcelona. He was a young caballero of 23, the only tidings from whom had been two pressing letters, dated in the mountain Sierra, where he reported himself in the hands of a gang bent on getting adequate ransom, of which he urged payment. Nothing had been heard from that period.

In May, 1861, a steamer, the Puerto Rico, cast anchor in the port of Barcelona, and Don Lamberto, the present Marquis de Fontanellas, received a letter, signed "your brother, Claudio," announcing his arrival from South America. An old servant, Juan Marti, was sent on board, and recognised his young master, who sent brother and sister concurred in acknowledgment of the long lost victim of brigands, and all was apparently serene until the 28th May, when a domiciliary visit of aguazila transferred the lost one to gaol, where he was sworn to be their graceless son by a tailor of Barcelona, Joachim Felice, and his wife. There are columns of oral and written depositions in maintenance of either version as to paternity, it is needless to add that the occurrence occupies more of local attention than can be spared to the recovery of Polish nationality after its long capture by the brigands of Russia.

The evening papers doubt the accuracy of the reported dissolution of the Warsaw Committee, or the order circulated to lay down arms and await the Czar's favourable decision. *La Patrie* says that if this measure is taken at the suggestion of the French Emperor it involves a guarantee that France will see Poland righted.

PRUSSIA.

THE Government is now proceeding with the exclusion of certain obnoxious foreign journals, and a notice in the *Staats Anziger*, signed by Count Eulenberg, the Minister of the Interior, notifies that the *Gazette of South Germany*, published at Darmstadt; the *Weekly Journal of the National Club*, published at Coburg; the *Reform*, of Hamburg; and the *Bund*, appearing at Berne, are not to be allowed to circulate in Prussia. The reason assigned is that in several numbers of the journals mentioned provisions of the laws on the press in Prussia have been violated.

The Berlin journals announce officially the appointment of M. B. R. Hebeler as Consul-General for Prussia at London, vice M. B. Hebeler, lately deceased.

LORD PALMERSTON IN SCOTLAND.

(From the Home News, April 3.)

LORD PALMERSTON, accompanied by the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P. the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, and the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, arrived at Glasgow on Saturday, March 28, and was received with all honour by the city and college authorities. He was escorted to the residence of the Lord Provost by a guard of honour, consisting of volunteers of various Scottish companies, with their bands-playing and their colours flying. The greatest public enthusiasm prevailed, and an attempt was made to loosen the horses of the carriage and drag his lordship forward in triumph. This, however, was prevented. On Sunday, the Premier attended divine service at the cathedral in the morning and dined with the Lord Provost.

The ceremony of installing the Prime Minister as Lord Rector of Glasgow University took place on Monday, March 30, in St. John's Church, which was crowded with students. Previous to the ceremony various addresses were presented to his lordship, one expressing sympathy with the Poles, to which the Premier simply acknowledged. Among those in attendance at the church were the Duke of Argyll, Lord Belhaven, the Dean of Faculty, Sir W. Gibson Craig, the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., Sir T. E. Colebrooke, M.P., the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Lord Dunfermline, Mr. Dalglish, M.P., Mr. Buchanan, M.P., and Mr. Ewing, M.P.

A prayer having been offered, the installation ceremony was completed; and Lord Palmerston as rector addressed the assembled students in a long, powerful and eloquent speech, in which he stated that although he had no academical connection with the University of Glasgow, he had great sympathy with Scotland generally, having received instruction in the sister University of Edinburgh. His lordship then reviewed the influence, purpose, and object of collegate education, and warmly advised his hearers to cultivate self-discipline and self-control without which all mere teaching is vain. Then passing to what may be called ornamental education he exhorted them to pay particular attention to the classics. In English literature, he recommended them to make themselves acquainted with our great mind-masters—"with Milton, with Shakspeare, with Pope, and with other distinguished writers, whose works form the standard of our language."

"Well, gentlemen, he continued, don't think that I am pointing out to you exertions beyond the strength of any individual, or advising you to studies for which the brief period devoted to your education would be insufficient. Don't be discouraged by people who say, "It is absurd to have a smattering of different things; a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." A little knowledge is better than no knowledge at all. Learn a little of everything of which you can learn anything. It will be useful hereafter in your own line. It may be the foundation upon which you will build up as you go along through life. But bear one thing in mind—be content in reference to many things with mere rudimental information, but what little you know, strive to know well; don't accept the jingle of words for the reality of things; go to the fundamental principles; know accurately that which you are desirous of knowing; and however little it may be, depend upon it on that basis you will more easily be able to build up a future superstructure. After the classics of ancient times and the most approved literature of your own country, there are other departments of intellect to which naturally you will direct your attention. It cannot be supposed that in the country of Reid and Stewart—(loud cheers)—the philosophy of mind should not form an object of attractive study and of investigations which will tend to open the mind, to enlarge the faculties, and to improve that understanding of which you are studying the theory and the philosophy. The Scotch mind, which is a very reasoning one—a mind that loves investigation and the pursuit of truth—is well known to be peculiarly adapted to mathematical science. In a country that gave birth to the man who invented logarithms, it is useless to inculcate anything upon that subject, but depend upon it that there is nothing which gives greater accuracy to the operations of the human mind than the study of mathematics. An acquaintance with history is also essential so far as there are opportunities for its acquirement, with immense application to the particular line of study. History, therefore, ought to be studied and grafted on the mind of the youth. And then as to amusements and recreations. These, if resorted to occasionally, refresh the human judgment, give a pleasure while enjoying them, and a fresh tone to the intelligent when a person applies himself to more serious occupations. You have no want of national poets. The land of Burns and of Sir Walter Scott cannot fail to be full of young men who in their leisure hours find pleasure in reading the admirable works of those great and illustrious men. We have gone through some of the prominent works of man, but I should also mention and point out to your attention that range of study which relates to what are more particularly called mechanics—the laws of motion—the fundamental principles of which are useful to every man, whatever may be the line of life he is going to enter, and you have ample opportunities here for making yourselves masters of the elementary principles at least of that branch of the human science. We have talked here of the works of man and they are well deserving your investigation; but you will fall short of that which I recommend to you if you do not devote a portion of that period of study and leisure to the contemplation of the works of God. That branch of knowledge has in many respects made wonderful progress of late years, and by labours of others it is easier for you to acquire a knowledge. It is not expected of those who are destined for the Church, or the bar, or other such professions, that they should become skilful chemists; but even they should be acquainted with the general principles by which substances act upon each other, for this knowledge will be found useful in every position in life."

At the conclusion of the installation address, the Lord Rector was conducted across the College-green to the University buildings. His lordship was preceded by the janitor bearing the ancient and very curiously-formed mace of the University. The students lined the road on either side, and the Lord Rector was followed by the professors in their academical robes, in the order of their seniority. His lordship was then conducted to the Forehall, where luncheon was provided.

IN the evening a banquet was given to Lord Palmerston in the City-hall, which was decorated with much taste. Nearly a thousand persons were present, comprising the principal of the college, the nobleman and gentlemen who attended the meeting, and the most eminent merchants of Glasgow. Mr. Peter Clouston, chief magistrate, occupied the chair, and proposed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts; after which the Lord Provost, in a brief speech, gave the health of their nobel guest, who had not, he stated, visited Glasgow before for 10 years. In reply, Lord Palmerston addressed the company at considerable length, and expressed his pleasure at being able to retire for a while from the political arena into what he was pleased to call the still more public life of cities such as that of Glasgow. The noble speaker then entered at some length into the doctrines of political economy, first inculcated by Adam Smith in Glasgow, and then alluded to the political position of England with regard to other nations, and, referring to the speech of the Lord Provost, said:—

"In the British nation there is a determined spirit that will not suffer itself to be wronged, that will not brook an insult—(great cheering)—which is ever ready to repel aggressions, and that by maintaining within itself the means of adequate defence, will teach other nations of the world that while we refrain from aggression ourselves, while we are determined to commit no wilful injury, while we are resolved to infringe no right belonging to others, that, upon the other hand, *nobs me nobis*. But I am glad to say that there never was a time when this country was upon better terms of friendship with all the other nations of the world. I advert, above all, to the Ottoman Government, which has not to those contending parties in America, who sue us like rivals who sue a fair damsel—each party wanting us to take up her cause, and each feeling some little stinging resentment on account of that neutrality which they both of them in some degree characterise as unfriendliness. But setting aside this feeling, which creates no irritation in our minds, and does not in any degree diminish that friendly feeling which ought to prevail between kindred race as they are—I say, barring that, we may fairly congratulate ourselves that there is no government, that there is no nation with whom we have political or commercial intercourse with whom are not upon terms of the most satisfactory friendship—and long may that continue."

After thanking his Glasgow friends for the warm reception they had given him, his lordship sat down amidst the most enthusiastic applause; and after a few other toasts the company departed.

ON March 31 Lord Palmerston accompanied the Lord Provost and the trustees of the Clyde navigation, in the royal mail steamer Wolf, in an inspection of the river Clyde. The ships in the port throughout the whole length of the trip, which extended to beyond Greenock, were gaily decorated, and the banks on both side of the Clyde were crowded with spectators, whose warm cheers were cordially acknowledged by the Premier. Upon reaching Greenock the Wolf steamed past her Majesty's ship Hogue, carrying Lord Palmerston's flag as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports at the fore. The yards of the Hogue were manned, and a salute of 19 guns was fired, which was responded to by the band of the 29th Regiment, which was stationed on board the Wolf, playing "Rule Britannia." A *déjeûner* was provided on board through the liberality of the owners of the vessel.

Lord Palmerston's landing at Greenock was the signal for immense enthusiasm. Upon reaching the Town-hall the Provost presented an Address of welcome and congratulation, to which the Premier replied at some length. His lordship was subsequently entertained at a luncheon, at which Provost Grieve presided. The ball was crowded in every part, and the galleries were graced by the presence of a goodly gathering of the ladies of Greenock. A band played various popular airs at intervals, and great enthusiasm was excited by the performance of a Highland piper, the piper, the piper-major to the Highland Rifle Corps. Lord Palmerston again made a long speech, in which he referred to various public and political topics, and made special reference to the ship-building activity and enterprise which distinguished the town and river.

After his return to Glasgow Lord Palmerston attended a soirée of the working classes in the City-hall, Glasgow. About 2000 persons were present—although applications were made for more than 60,000 tickets. Mr. R. Dalglish, M. P., occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings when an address was presented on behalf of the working men of Glasgow by Mr. Cullen, an operative, who officiated as chairman of the reception committee. He stated that the address represented the feelings of 50,000 operatives of Glasgow, and that 19,20ths of the tickets of admission to the festival were purchased by the industrial classes. Lord Palmerston, in acknowledging the address, made a long and very eloquent speech, in which he dwelt particularly on the advantages derived by the working classes through the operation of recent changes in the law:—

"Men, said he, have found that commerce is not a one-sided operation; that there must be two to a bargain; that man will not sell you anything unless you pay for it; that you can only pay for it in your own commodities; that the more you export the more you will import, and the more you import the more you must export; and that if one nation takes and refuses to have the products of another nation, they must repay it by the products of their own industry. It was made a reproach to England by those who belonged to the first French empire that the English nation was a nation of shop-keepers; that they wanted to monopolise the commerce of the world; and that the only way of preventing them from ruining the continent by deluging it with their commodities was to oppose impassable barriers of prohibitive and prohibitive duties. Those who argued, assuming that we are a nation of shopkeepers, what is the principle upon which a shopkeeper trades? Does he wish his customers to be poor? Does he wish them to be bankrupt and ruined? Does he not rather desire that those who are his customers should be prosperous and rich, in order that they may buy as much as they can of that which they produce or sell, and that may thrive by the thriving of those who employ him? So it is in regard to your foreign commerce. We are not jealous of the commerce and manufacturing prosperity of other nations. Commerce is a pursuit which encourages the prosperity also of all who are engaged in it; and those who are instrumental in extending the commercial intercourse of nations may be classed among the benefactors of mankind."

The festivities at Glasgow in honor of Lord Palmerston terminated on the evening of March 31 with a grand ball in the corporation galleries, at which the noble lord was present. On April 1 the members of the Garter Club breakfasted together at the invitation of Mr. George Burns, a member of the firm of shipowners. Lord Palmerston was introduced and elected an honorary member of the Garter Club. His lordship entered his name upon the records of the club, and expressed, in a few humorous remarks, the gratification which his election into that distinguished body afforded him. His lordship, on entering Mr. Burns' mansion, was received by a guard of honour, composed of sailors from her Majesty's ship Hogue. A large crowd assembled in the streets, by whom the noble lord was warmly cheered.

His lordship left Glasgow by the 10-30 express train, and arrived in Edinburgh shortly before 12 o'clock. The noble lord was received by the Lord Provost, and was loudly cheered as he proceeded in an open carriage to the Lord Provost's residence. At 1 o'clock the ceremony of presenting the freedom of the city to his lordship took place in the Queen-street Hall, which was crowded to excess. The burgess roll, admitting Lord Palmerston to the freedom of the city having been read by the city clerk, the Lord Provost addressed the noble lord, and said the corporation accounted it no small privilege to have an opportunity of testifying their acknowledgments of the manner in which his lordship had for the last 57 years unceasingly devoted his whole energies and great powers of mind to the prosperity and welfare of the country. Lord Palmerston made a suitable reply, in which he reviewed the municipal institutions, and stated that they were the "bases on which everything good in a free country were built up and perfected."

His lordship then proceeded to the University, at the entrance of which large crowds were collected, who cheered him on his arrival. His lordship was conducted to the library-hall, where the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. Having been introduced by the Dean of Faculty of Laws, and the degree having been conferred in the usual form, he again made a long and interesting speech, this time on the distinction between the English and Scottish modes of university life and teaching. In the evening he was entertained at a grand banquet in the music-hall, and again made several speeches, which were received by the company with the greatest enthusiasm. After alluding to the Polish insurrection, the American war, and the lanentable distress in the manufacturing districts consequent upon that war, the Premier referred to the state of political parties and the policy pursued by the Government:—

"This policy, said the noble speaker, is founded upon our belief that we are the faithful exponents of the feelings and sentiments of the English people. I am convinced that if circumstances should lead to a change in those who administer the affairs of the country, and if the men who now sit opposite to us, and are politically our antagonists, though not personally our enemies, should take the places which we now occupy they would, both from their personal feeling, but, more than all, by the effect and pressure of public opinion in this country, pursue a course much the same as that which we ourselves pursue.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

(From the Times, April 3.)

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CRAWCOW, *March* 28.

THE telegraph informed you nearly a fortnight ago that an Englishman named Finkenstein, in crossing the frontier between Cracow and Miechow, had been attacked and badly wounded by Cossacks. The Cossacks have plenty to answer for, but they are not worse than any other troops in the Russian service. In their own country they enjoy a greater reputation as thieves than as assassins, and they had nothing whatever to do with the murderous assault made upon Mr. Finkenstein. I called upon this gentleman a few days ago to inquire after his health, and certainly not to trouble him about his adventures. But he was sufficiently recovered to be able to tell me the whole story of his mishaps, and the details are sufficiently interesting and sufficiently important to justify me in communicating them to you at length.

On Saturday, the 14th of March, Mr. Finkenstein left Cracow in a "troika" or carriage, drawn by three horses. A lady accompanied him. He was the bearer of a Foreign-office passport which had been *vise* by the Russian Minister at Berlin; and he took nothing with him in the carriage but ordinary luggage. His passport was copied into the ordinary register at the Austrian frontier, and duly stamped. It was again examined and

by a vote of 38 against 13. "We PROTEST," says this document.—

"Against a war waged with the insurgent States for the accomplishment of unconstitutional or partisan purposes;

"Against a war which has for its object the subjugation of any of the States, with a view to their reduction to a territorial condition;

"Against proclamations from any source by which, under the plea of 'military necessity,' persons in States and territories sustaining the Federal Government, and beyond necessary military lines, are held liable to the rigour and severity of military law;

"Against the domination of the military over the civil law in States, territories, or districts not in a state of insurrection;

"Against all arrests without warrant—against the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in States and territories sustaining the Federal Government, 'where the public safety does not require it'—and against the assumption of power by any person to suspend such writ, except under the express authority of Congress;

"Against the creation of new States by the division of existing ones, or in any other manner not clearly authorized by the Constitution, and against the right of secession as practically admitted by the action of Congress in admitting as a new State a portion of the State of Virginia;

"Against the power assumed in the Proclamation of the President made January 1, 1863, by which all the slaves in certain States and parts of States are for ever set free; and against the expenditure of the public moneys for the emancipation of slaves or their support at any time, under any pretence whatever;

"Against any and every exercise of power upon the part of the Federal Government that is not clearly given and expressed in the Federal Constitution—reasserting that 'the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

This may be considered as the text book of the Democratic party. It does not contain the word "*Peace*," but it points steadily towards it, and although a few renegades from the party, principally Irishmen, are willing to take their chance with the Republicans, and clamour for war as lustily as Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, the bulk of the party remains true to the principles of Washington and the founders of the Republic. They see no better principles and can devise none. In them, and them alone, lies the salvation of the North. If they prove false to their trust, and give up liberty for the sake of Union, they will lose the substance and fail to catch the shadow, and will be rightfully punished by subjection to the most grinding despotism the world ever saw, and the erection of their once great and free country into the standing nuisance of the earth.

General Hunter, who was once as ardent a friend of emancipation as Mr. Greeley, also appears to have received a new light. His camp on the swampy sea border of South Carolina swarms with fugitive negroes, who are eating up the substance of his army without performing adequate service in return. By a formal order, dated on the 5th instant, he has draughted the whole of the able-bodied male black population within his lines, between the ages of 18 and 50, and compelled them to do military duty. Yielding to the prejudice of his white troops, he has distinctly announced to the latter that the negroes are not to be permitted to fight side by side with them, but are to be retained for garrison duty and the hard labour of the camp. The negroes are reported to be greatly dissatisfied with this infringement of their newly-acquired liberty. When in a state of slavery they were compelled to work for their masters in cotton or rice fields. When in a state of freedom they are compelled to work for military masters in the camp, with the disadvantage of a liability to be slain in battle; or, if captured by their former employers, to be hung as traitors. Hence, to their eyes the difference between pre-dial and military slavery is not of a nature to make them greatly prefer their present to their past condition. It is thus no wonder that they do not appreciate the change so highly as General Hunter thinks they ought to do, and that they are running out of freedom as rapidly as they ran into it.

Another incident in the history of Mr. Lincoln's emancipation policy deserves mention and reprobation, whatever be the magnitude it may assume. Three weeks or a month ago it was announced in the *Tribune* with a flourish of trumpets, as if the deed were worthy of all honour and renown, that an expedition of 5,000 armed negroes was about to take its departure from Port Royal, to stir up a slave insurrection in the most thickly-populated districts of Georgia. Considering that only a few old men above 55, boys under 16, and helpless women are left to carry on the work of the plantations and supervize the negroes, this expedition was more cruel and wicked than State policy ever before devised, and not to be justified even on the tyrant's plea of necessity. The steamer that arrived the day before yesterday from Port Royal brings intelligence that on the 9th inst. an expedition of 1,000 (not 5,000) negroes, fully armed and equipped, and commanded by two white men, Colonels Higginson and Montgomery, proceeded up the St. Mary's River for the avowed purpose of exciting a revolt of the slaves, and that the whole force had been captured, together with the arms and ammunition intended for distribution among the slaves. If this prove to be correct the consequences may be awful to contemplate. The Southern leaders, to strike terror among the slaves, may think it necessary to make a bloody example, and will certainly refuse to treat the white officers as prisoners of war, or other than pirates and murderers, entitled to no more than a short shrift, a strong rope, and the execration of every spectator of their doom. But General Hunter, more than Colonels Higginson and Montgomery will be responsible to history and the world's opinion for the horrors that he may have provoked. General Butler will stand black enough on that impartial page; but he will shine bright in comparison with General Hunter if the objects of Colonel Higginson's expedition were really such as they are represented, whatever its fate may have been. It is policy like this which unites the South and divides the North, and converts the passionate cry of "Union, Union" into the wail and moan of the expiring Republic.

General Shenck—a lawyer from Ohio—who succeeded to the place in Congress out of which Mr. Vallandigham was "gerrymandered" at the last election, is ruling with a high hand the pleasant city and cultivated society of Baltimore. He takes the "rowdy" population under his special protection, fetes General Butler, and acts altogether as if he were a very big Bashaw indeed. He has taken especial offence at the walks in Baltimore to see publicly exhibited in the windows of the music shops the four famous songs, "Maryland my Maryland," "The Bonnie Blue Flag," God Save the South," and "Riding a Raid"—the last-mentioned adorned with the portrait of "Old Stonewall"—and sung to the well-known Scotch air of "Bonnie Dundee." He is also annoyed to find that the photographic establishments exhibit portraits of Mr. Jefferson Davis, General Beauregard, Stonewall Jackson, General Longstreet, and others; and that they do *not* exhibit portraits of Mr. Lincoln, General Burnside, General Hooker, nor perhaps of the great General Schenck. He has therefore issued his decree not only that no such pieces of music or photographic portraiture shall be exhibited or sold; which perhaps he had a right to do as governor of a city under martial law, but that all such portraits and songs should be seized and confiscated wherever found, which seems, to say the least of it, a stretch of authority. On the morning of the 11th inst. the three partners of a musical firm were summoned into the presence of Major Fish, the Provost Marshal acting under General Schneck, to surrender to him all the plates of the various pieces of music the sale of which had been prohibited. This having been done, they were requested to sign a written promise not to publish any more such music. To this also they agreed, and were told they might go home. But General Schenck was not satisfied, and on the following morning they were re-arrested, and again brought into the awful presence of Major Fish. This functionary having duly informed them of the displeasure of General Schenck, and his doubts of their loyalty, handed to them for their signature the following "parole:"—

"I hereby make solemn oath, and give my parole of honour that I will in every respect demean myself as a true, loyal, and law-abiding citizen of the United States, neither doing myself, or aiding, abetting or countenancing any act prejudicial to the good of the United States and its civil and military laws, or *speaking disloyally or contemptuously of the same.* Furthermore, I will not correspond with any parties in the States now in rebellion, neither by words, letter, or otherwise interested in any commercial transaction, directly or indirectly, in which goods, wares, or merchandise are sent or carried into any of the States above named; nor will I attempt to go into any of the States now in rebellion, *binding myself under no less penalty than the confiscation of all my property, real and personal, and imprisonment for the time the rebellion lasts.*"

This was too much for the unhappy music publishers, and they politely but peremptorily refused to sign it, adding that if the terms were somewhat modified, they would take the matter into consideration. Ultimately a new form of "parole" was drawn up as follows, which they severally agreed to sign rather than be sent to Fort M'Henry:—

"Head-quarters Middle Department, Eighth. Army Corps, Office Provost-Marshal, Baltimore, March 11, 1863.—We,——, hereby make solemn oath and give our parole of honour that we will in every respect demean ourselves as true, loyal, and law-abiding citizens of the United States, neither doing ourselves, aiding or abetting, or countenancing any act prejudicial to the good of the United States, and its civil and military laws. Furthermore, that we will not correspond with any parties in the States now in rebellion, neither by word, letter, or sign, unless under the proper military supervision; that we will not attempt to trade ourselves, or be interested in any commercial transactions, directly or indirectly, in which goods, wares, or merchandise are sent or carried into or designed to be carried into any of the States above mentioned, nor attempt to go into any of those now in rebellion."

The main differences between the two forms are the omission in the second of the words, "or speak insultingly or contemptuously of the same," and of the penalties of confiscation of property and imprisonment. It thus appears that the doughty music publishers, though willing to be loyal, were by no means willing to resign the cherished right of all who use the English language to speak contemptuously of the Government. They will obey General Schenck, because he is a man in authority, but they will not waive the right to express their real opinion of Mr. Lincoln's jokes and Mr. Seward's diplomacy. They will cease publicly to praise or glorify Mr. Jefferson Davis and "Old Stonewall," but not even the power of a military Governor and a Provost Marshal shall prevent them from asserting, with Mr. Wendell Phillips, that Mr. Lincoln is not fit for his place; with the people of new Orleans, that General Butler is a "brute;" with the merchants of New York, that Mr. Chase needs enlightenment upon the true principles of finance; and with almost everybody in the North, that the two Californian attorneys who mismanage the Federal Army would be better in San Francisco than in Washington. They yielded much, but they would not yield everything, and must be held to have achieved a victory over the General. The result of the new state of musical affairs in Baltimore will be that the ladies of that city will forthwith be converted into copyists, so that music prohibited in print will be freely circulated in manuscript. General Schenck must be unwise and inexperienced in the ways of the world if he thinks he can circumvent the plans, stop the singing, or set bounds to the ingenuity of the ladies.

The Anti-British feeling which so unjustly exists in this country appears to be largely fomented by the friends and agents of the Government. A leading member of the Administration recently declared that if the South and North could but be induced to shake hands and unite in a war against England the United States would infallibly become the greatest nation in the world. This impudent declaration is of no further consequence than to show the political immorality of the person who uttered it, but taken in conjunction with other circumstances of little moment in themselves it proves the intention of the dominant party. All the orators who preach extermination of the South make it a point to avoid the use of the word "English" in their speeches, except for the purpose of denunciation and abuse. They cannot well call the language which they speak the American language—but rather than admit it to be English they declare it to be Saxon. They drop out the word "Anglo" whenever they have occasion to speak of the Anglo-Saxon race, and the Anglo-Saxon origin of the great majority of the American people. When they mean to say that they will give their opponent the lie in plain *English*, they say they will give it in plain *Saxon*. They resort to a thousand other puerilities and inaccuracies of this kind to show their mean spite against a nation the offence of which is to be glorious and free, while they are neither. And not only the platform but the pulpit has recently taken to abusing England with more than usual virulence. A popular preacher in this city delivered a sermon two weeks ago which was wholly filled with denunciations of the perfidy of the British Government in fitting out pirates to prey upon American commerce. To-day the public is informed from Washington that the subject of the depredations of "British" pirates is under the consideration of the Government, and that measures of retaliation are to be forthwith submitted to an extra Session of Congress, to be convened for the purpose. The article declares that the British Government *wilfully* violates national law in allowing British pirates to be fitted out in British ports, and recommends that all vessels under the British flag shall either be interdicted from loading in American ports, or be subjected to a tonnage duty of $3 per ton. By this arrangement the writer calculates that "the Cunard steamers would be compelled to pay from $7,000 to $12,000 every time they entered an American port," and chuckles with delight at the immense revenue which they would thus yield. Half a dozen such philanthropic and enlightened men may get up a subscription for the operatives of Lancashire; but the American people do not contribute towards it, though they boast loudly of their generosity and insist that but for them the English would starve. It is of no use to disguise the fact,—that feeling against England is exceedingly bitter; and some members of the Government do all therefore to exasperate it.

As I anticipated in my last, the Yazoo Pass expedition has got into difficulties. All the reports of its arrival in the Yazoo River, of its capture of 26 steamers and 7,000 prisoners, were pure fabrications. They were so timed as to suit Mr. Chase's arrival in New York, and to produce a fall in the premium on gold. It is not credible, however, that Mr. Chase was responsible for them, or that he knew of their untruthfulness. The operations against Port Hudson, which have to have been simultaneous with those against Vicksburg, appear to have been equally unsuccessful. It is one of the vices of General Halleck's strategy to order simultaneous movements, to distract the enemy by forcing him to defend many points at once; but in all previous cases of the kind the failure of one attack has led to the failure of the whole scheme, and this appears to have been the case on the Mississippi. The Yazoo expedition cannot possibly return by the way it went. The last accounts left it at a distance of 150 miles from Yazoo city, and 240 from Vicksburg, having retreated about three miles up the Tallahatchie.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

(From the Daily News, March 30.)

We have recently called attention to the rapidity with which the various States of the world move in a cascade, from round of borrowing, as though there never would be a time when it will become necessary to think of repaying; and several new candidates are said to be even now contemplating an appeal to our money market. It was casually observed in these columns last week that, of the various accredited states of Spanish America, Buenos Ayres occupies a favourably exceptional position, inasmuch as she has made no attempt to raise a loan since the period when she adopted the proper steps for a restoration of her credit. But, singularly enough, the mail which arrived in the past week from Buenos Ayres has brought rumours that the advantage of raising a loan is occupying the attention of the Government, the end professed being the remedying the defects of the currency—defects which are now attended with a very injurious influence upon the commerce of the country. In all probability, therefore, Buenos Ayres will soon quit the abstinent attitude she now holds in the money market. Again, the telegraph informs us that the Government of the Danubian Principalities is in treaty with English capitalists for a loan of two millions sterling. If this case the representation no doubt will be that the Principalities have at present no debt, while their existence and neutrality are protected by treaties to which the great European Powers are parties. Why, then, it may be asked, should not the Danubian Principalities have their debt, like States of larger pretensions? It is curious to remark that the securities in chief speculative favour at the moment are the bonds of the unrecognised Government of the American Seceded States, which is engaged in a struggle of life and death; the bonds of Greece, with a list of unpaid coupons extending over the space of a full generation; those of Mexico which are in a somewhat similar category; and Turkish Consolides, or *azzies*, of which it may be said that there is practically no limit to their creation, though there is a very clearly defined limit to the capability of the Turkish Government to meet the interest upon them. At such a time why should any State be deterred from trying its luck in our market? Foreign loans, as a rule, partake more of the nature of speculations than of solid investments, and for this reason the character of their reception depends entirely upon the state of the speculative appetite.

According to advices which we have received from Paris, another loan is likely to be negotiated in Western Europe at an early date by a Power which most persons had imagined would not reappear in that capacity for a long time to come—we mean Turkey. In financial matters it is evidently a mistake to hold to the principle of non-intervention. Government issues proposals, which are accepted, and it gets the money. Thereupon the more cautious of the subscribers shake their heads, and, even while they are pouring their gold into its coffers, warn it that this must be the very last application of the kind. The Government, on its part, pockets and spends the proceeds, but does not quite see the force of the prohibition, which indeed fades entirely from its memory when the wolf is at the door again. The reception given to the last Turkish loan was certainly not of a character to discourage the Government from trying again. Where, indeed, the Turk saw our sober, gold-laden public ready to trample one another to death in the struggle for his promises to pay, how can he possibly have arrived at the conclusion that he is to have no more pleasant experiences of the same sort? May he not, on the contrary, naturally argue that, in as much as in allotting 8,000,000*l.* of stock he rejected and unscrupulous foreign Governments, already possess of the power of creating home stock at discretion—or, which is same thing, in amounts subject merely to the authorisation of a corrupt, subservient, or partisan legislature—are to be empowered, in addition, to put it upon the London market, the position of the English holder of foreign bonds will be at once shorn of its strength. Moreover, the door will be opened to the machinations of a number of unscrupulous foreign jobbers and their equally unscrupulous agents, who will endeavour by every means in their power to cajole the uninitated portion of the British public into exceedingly hazardous investments. Believing that the appetite for foreign securities needs no stimulus, we deprecate most strongly any action by the Stock Exchange which may operate in so dangerous a direction, and we entertain a confident hope that the decision of the Committee will be in accordance with the whole spirit of their traditional and highly conservative policy. If a foreign Government wishes to raise a loan in this market, let it come here in a frank and open manner, state the sum it wants, and the terms and nature of the security it offers, and define precisely the particulars of the bonds to be created. We then know what we are about, and what answer to make. But it will be a bad day for thousands of Englishmen who have invested some hundreds of millions sterling in foreign securities, when the London Stock Exchange formally decides to admit the home debt of foreign States, even of those whose finances—unlike that of Turkey—are in a sound and satisfactory condition.

MANCHESTER PIECE GOODS MARKET.

(From the Manchester Guardian March 28 and April 1.)

MANCHESTER, *Friday, March* 27, 1863.

The India department of our market, in yarn as well as cloth, is a good deal excited to-day by the telegraphic advices, received yesterday, of some further improvement at Bombay, and of the addition of ¾d. per lb to 40's twist, and 18d. and 16½d. per piece to the prices of 8½lb and 7lb. shirtings respectively at Calcutta. Business has ensued in mule twist, say 30's to 100's, at an advance, pretty generally, of about ¼d. per lb, even 1d. has been obtained upon 40's. The makers and holders of piece-goods have raised their quotations. The statements made to us are conflicting. This evidently arises very much from differences among sellers in regard to stocks—some of the heavy holders being willing to under-sell the lighter holders; while some others, who have cotton in hand, will take rather less than those who are not so situated. Considerable irregularities are thus occasioned. We conclude that the realised advance on the average prices attainable on Tuesday for 40in. shirtings is certainly 3d. per piece; but a requirement of 6d. mostly prevents a bargain. There are parties, however, who demand 9d. It is chiefly the lighter kinds of shirtings and other fabrics, including printing cloths, that merchants are taking. Business in all descriptions has been much restricted by the adherence of makers and speculative holders to higher rates than merchants would pay. As the imported intelligence in India took place after the receipt of rather depressing accounts from Liverpool and Manchester, it inspires all the more confidence here.

It is found that such twists and wefts as enter into Eastern cloths are practically dearer by ¼d. to ½d. per lb. than they were on Tuesday. Certain spinnings for Glasgow are ½d. higher. The various yarns referred to in this paragraph range from 32's to 80's.

The Continental and Dutch houses do not appear to share in the movement at all. They still hold cautiously to their policy of merely executing the very small orders they receive. They, as well our manufacturers, find that ¼d. to ½d. per lb. is laid upon throstle warps, and that mule yarns have an upward tendency.

Doubled yarns, from 120's down to the lowest number, continue dull; 40's are the firmest in price.

The buyers of goods for other markets than those of India are but little affected by this day's movement. They had previously been buying cautiously and moderately, but they hesitate, or decline to do anything, if prices are raised in the proportion of shirtings, except in the case of certain printing cloths, chiefly 56 to 60 reeds.

MANCHESTER, *Tuesday, March* 31, 1863.

Our market continues to show the influence of that increased confidence in prices which has sprung from a change in general opinion as to the probable continuance of the American civil war, combined with the great improvement which has been reported in recent advices from the markets of India. The disposition to purchase piece goods or yarns, which was very lately confined to here and there a venturesome merchant or speculator, and which scarcely extended to any other articles than such as were suitable for the East, is now general among houses connected with that quarter, and rather more observable amongst others. We are especially glad to notice it in the home department, though, as yet, only in a very small degree.

Cautious, however, is still predominant. Although it is regarded as certain that a bare internal supply must now cause the stocks in the Indian ports to pass rapidly into consumption, and although stocks are exhausted in all markets, yet there is much general timidity in purchasing at the present range of prices. People make out to themselves a clear demonstration that, even if the Americans were to settle their differences to-morrow, there could not, after the first temporary effect was got over, be a lower scale of prices for our products than the present one; but all their arithmetic leads to little action. If they don't see they feel that there is risk in considerable operations.

The effect of this feeling is to limit business in a marked degree at the additions which have been made to-day to prices of Friday.

It may be broadly stated that sellers are asking 3d. more for India cloths than they were wanting on Friday—in some instances 6d.; while mule twist for the same quarter is fully ¼d. higher. The sales, however, have been inconsiderable.

Twists and wefts for Eastern shirtings are rather dearer; and the finer kinds for mulls and jaconets are raised ¼d. per lb. But the manufacturers of this district hold back from adding to their previous purchases; still, with some buying for Glasgow, a moderate business has been effected in 60's and some other numbers.

The German and Dutch houses are still taking the smallest possible parcels of yarn, though here and there one may be making inquiries, as if inclined to venture a little further than for some time back.

Both home and foreign buyers continue to neglect doubled yarns.

Other merchants than those connected with India are buying various cloths in a moderate way where this can be done at Friday's rates, but they are checked if any advance is required.

Od Saturday it was stated, both on the Manchester and the Liverpool Exchanges, that telegraphic reports from Calcutta, dated March 17th, were that day received. We understand that the report was an erroneous one.

Business Announcements.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—Th undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures, viz. the following Choice Selection of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, White, Colored and Black; Spanish Lace Shawls and Mantles; Ladies' and Children's White Ready-trimmed Straw and Felt Hats; Crinoline Bonnets; the Finest Lind Human Hair Comb; French Cashmere; French Muslin; Ladies and Children's Shoes and Boots; Children's Socks; Nice French Flowers and Feathers; all sorts of best Perfumery, &c. &c.

Also on hand Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits of all sorts.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 ks. for Rs. 50
Do. Sleeve Studs, do. from ..... 20 to 35
Do. Rings, set with pearls, rubies, and turquoise, 4 to 40
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved... 25 to 30
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets, from ... 20 to 50
Gold Hunting Watch, independent seconds, with two dials, and dates of the month Lever..... 700
Do. Self-winding independent seconds, Lever 600
Do. Self-winding Ladies' Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled, and set with diamonds..... 400
2 Gold Reversible Watches making at pleasure, a Hunting or Open-faced Watch, one of them splendidly chased and engraved..... 300

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, of every kind and description.
Walking Sticks do. do.
Stereoscopes, for 12, 25, and 50 Views, from Rs. 45 to 70.
And a great variety of fancy goods, which really deserve to be seen.

FOR SALE.
A beautiful French Iron Safe, large size. Apply to
ROSSELET & Co.

LATE ESPERANCE & Co.,
No. 38, MEDOW STREET,
(Lately vacated by Mr. Peat, the Saddler.)

IN returning their grateful thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto received, beg to intimate to their patrons and the public in general, that their stock has just been replenished with a rare assortment of Tweeds and Angolas, both of heavy and light textures, and of the most *unique* patterns—Diagonal, Hairline and Mottled, Black, Blue, Drab and Oxford mixed Doeskin, Brown mixed Venetian, Wooded Black, single Milled Cassimere, Silk mixed and Fancy Coatings, White and Black Moire Antique, Plain and Silk mixed Flannels, &c. &c., Black Italian Cloth suitable for the Clergy and the Bar, Plain and Diagonal Bedford Cord, Prince of Wales' Cord, Cotton Cord.

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS,
For the Bombay Staff Corps and other Officers.

Full Dress and Undress Sword Belts, Staff Officers' and Medical Staff Cocked Hats, Gold embroidered Staff Cap Peaks and Buttons, Silver Crown and Stars for Collars, Sword Knots Helmets, &c. &c

HATS AND CAPS.

Of various descriptions, viz. Sicilians, Balmoral, Oxonians, Patent Air Chamber Shooting Hats, Drab Undress Felt Hats.

Boots and Shoes, Cassimere Gloves, Collars, Ties, Black and Fancy, Merino Pants and Vests, Shirts, Railway Rugs, Overland Trunks, &c. &c., and a few dozen of Lamb's Wool Knickerbocker Hose.

Business Announcements.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nickleslver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies Companions, Portmonaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chucknuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petroleue Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse. 1. Fenella Valse.
2. In the Strand. 2. Spitzan Polka.
3. The Rataplan Polka. 3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. La Traviata. 4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Red, White and Blue. 5. Kitty Patterson. A
6. The Burlesque Galop. Dreadful Story.
6. Canz mein Leken Galop,

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs. as.
Turning Chisels, ¼ to 1½ inch	per set	10 0
Do. Gouges, ¼ to 1½	„	10 0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5 0
Galvanized Iron Buckets	each	5 0
Garden Shears	As. 12 to	2 4
Do. Rakes	„	2 4
Do. Pitchers for piping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3 0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	„	3 12
Do. Hoes	„	0 12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1 8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch	each	1 0
Do. do. do. 6 „	„	1 2
Do. do. do. 7 „	„	1 4
Do. do. do. 8 „	„	1 8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19 0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	„	21 0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	„	23 0
Do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	„	18 0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	„	20 0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	„	22 0

Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters Squares from 8 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.

Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil..... each 80 0
Do. with Lamp-posts..... „ 100 0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned..... each 19 0
Do. do. do. „ 21 0
Do. do. do. Ornamental..... „ 24 0
Letter Copying Books of all sizes ..... per quart 2 0
Copying Ink, Waterlow's..... „ 2 0
Do. Presses, Foolscap size ..... each 60 0
Do. do. Letter do. „ 90 0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights... „ 10 0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils ..... „ 1 0
Do. do. do. Leads ..... per box 0 8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils ..... per doz. 1 8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet ..... each 7 0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches..... „ 8 4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges ..... per foot 2 14
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments ..... per shilling 1 0
Paint Brushes of all sizes ..... each As. 6 to 3 8
Bass Brooms ..... „ 3 8
Whitewash Brushes ..... Rs. 1 12 to 2 0
Horse Brushes ..... each 2 0
Carriage Mops ..... „ 1 0
Scrubbing Brushes ..... As. 12 to 2 8
Handy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2 ..... As. 12 and 1 0
Powder Fisaks ..... Rs. 4 to 8 0
Shot ..... do. 5 to 8
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramed Rods, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces ..... each 2 0
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket ..... each 35 0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior ..... „ 10 0
Ticket Collectors' ..... „ 6 0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered ..... „ 12 8
Do. do. do. Bronzed ..... „ 12 8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Counter ..... „ 10 8
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Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet ..... per cwt. 20 0
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